AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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"Perfect servants would be the worst of all for certain masters, whose happiness consists in finding fault with them." (Published 1869.)

WHOLE NO. 1234 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 49

Editorials

Attempting To Scuttle Unemployment Insurance

According to an Associated Press dispatch from New York City, a group of corporation executives, whipped into action by President Roosevelt's declaration that unemployment insurance would be given a prominent place in his program of social insurance legislation, is mobilizing the officials of big business to draw up an unemployment insurance "based on sound business principles" for presentation to Congress as soon as the President's recommendation is submitted.

The dispatch says that big business executives are fearful that "jockeying" in congressional committees and on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives "might produce a measure detrimental to business interests." Therefore, they are going to save the day for social progress and the jobless by persuading Congress to write a law favored by business executives for the benefit of business.

The business executives are the same men who, through their ownership and control of American industry and commerce, have locked the gates to employment against over ten million able-bodied adults and reduced them and their families to the destitution which comes from inability to sell the use of their labor power in the production of wealth and the performance of service.

They are the same men who have taken the lead in so thoroughly sabotaging, in the interest of profits, the President's re-employment program under the National Industrial Recovery Act, that for month after month the number of jobless has increased until it now stands at nearly eleven million.

According to the views of these overlords of employment opportunities, one would conclude that the object of unemployment insurance is to benefit business instead of the jobless. Of course, the reverse is true.

The duty of Congress is to enact a liberal unemployment insurance measure that will live up to its title and become the basis for affording adequate relief for the jobless during specific periods of unemployment, regardless of its effect on business. Organized labor will use all of its influence to see that such legislation is enacted.

When such a law is passed, it will be the job of business executives to adjust their businesses to the terms of the law. If they cannot do it, they can certainly get out of business and give more efficient managers an opportunity to forge ahead under principles that promote social progress and justice.

With this great object in view, relying upon the business executives who are responsible for the unemployed army to prepare "sound" measures on unemployment insurance, would be about as sane as to call a conference of the bank officials who managed our banks into nation-wide bankruptcy to develop a "sound" banking system.

Argentina Wins

The losses of the long legal battle of American and British packers to prevent the Government of Argentina from regulating the meat-packing industry did not receive much notice in the newspapers of the United States.

Confronted with combinations in restraint of trade by the packers, to the detriment of the cattle raisers, the Argentina Government enacted a law setting up a meat control bureau under which the Minister of Agriculture instructed the packers to disclose their cost-accounting systems and other so-called commercial secrets. Seven American and British concerns, including the one owned by Swift & Co., were fined 5,000 pesos each for refusing to permit government representatives to examine their books. The manager of the Anglo American Company was arrested for instructing employes to answer none of the questions asked by government accountants.

In addition to these subversive actions to thwart the purpose of the government the companies, in accordance with the traditional practice of the packers in the United States, attacked the constitutionality of the law in the courts on the ground that it infringed the freedom of labor, industry and commerce and the inviolability of private papers guaranteed by the Argentina constitution. The two lower courts upheld the constitutionality of the law. Now the Supreme Court, in an outstanding decision affirming the opinion of the lower courts, knocks into smithereens the arguments about liberty put forth by the packers.

Holding that the meat-trade law made it necessary for the government to have complete information regarding the operations of the packers and that the only way this could be acquired was through access to their books, the court said:

"Otherwise the companies would have the livestock industry completely at their mercy by means of distribution of purchasing markets, arbitrary establishment of prices, unjust preferences, arbitrary classifications of cattle, and shipping combines for the exportation of products.

"An exaggerated idea of industrial liberty would thus place the companies in a position of doing that which they consider the state is not entitled to—to control and regulate one of the country's most important sources of wealth."

Competent observers express the view that the growing demand in Argentina for government control of all foreign-owned businesses will result in this decision of the Supreme Court being used to authorize government examination of other foreign companies.

OIL WORKERS ASK THIRTY-HOUR WEEK, NO PAY REDUCTION

Washington.—The Petroleum Labor Policy Board has been asked to hear spokesmen for 80,000 oil workers in a demand that labor provisions of the Oil Code be re-written.

Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, insists that there is need for establishment of a 30-hour work week, to replace the 36-hour week now in effect, without reduction of pay.

The union wants establishment, also, of 60 cents an hour as the minimum wage for labor, regardless of geographical areas, and requests setting up a five-man board in the Oil Administration to handle labor problems.

MINIMUM RELIEF WAGES DROPPED; LABOR OBJECTS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The Relief Administration, through Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, has yielded to criticism on the part of vested interests, coming particularly from the South, where 5 and 10 cents an hour for labor is not unknown, and has lifted its 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage for employes on relief projects. Instead, the rate of pay hereafter will be the minimum common in each respective community where the work is being done.

The American Federation of Labor, through President William Green, has entered strenuous objections to this reduction, which materially affects living standards. The minimum of 30 cents an hour is lower than is provided as standard wages for common labor in most codes and certainly far lower, it is stated, than is absolutely necessary for the minimum requirements of living.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU GETS CAPABLE NEW DIRECTOR

Fight on Child Labor Amendment Will Be Pushed by Miss Lenroot

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, new chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, is regarded as very capable of handling all of the important duties of this post and is noted for her sustained fight to outlaw child labor.

In the 20 years Miss Lenroot has been on the Children's Bureau staff she has worked in the Social Service Division and became assistant chief. She was acting chief of the Bureau for five months prior to her formal appointment to head the Bureau and she is president of the National Conference of Social Work.

Speaking of the proposed Child Labor Amendment, which has been ratified by 20 states and needs 16 more state ratifications to become the law of the land, Miss Lenroot said: "Regulations of the Child Labor Amendment will provide a secure basis for making permanent those gains for children that have been achieved under NRA. Surely America will not let these hard-won gains be lost."

TEXTILE MOGUL CONTINUES ATTACKS ON 30-HOUR WEEK

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—Although economists, labor officials and others declare the 30-hour work week in industry is inevitable and should be established promptly by law, to speed recovery and aid employment, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, continues his bitter attacks on the proposed establishment of the 30-hour week.

Following up his recent outburst at Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Sloan delivered an address by radio, over WJZ here. While his subject was "NRA and the New Congress," the proposed 30-hour week law received special attention.

Sloan now suggests a compromise on 37 hours a week. He also denounced legal provisions for maximum hours and minimum wages.

Automobile Industry Inquiry Hearings In Detroit, Dec. 15

Board Appoints Capable Staff of Assistants; Investigation to Be Complete and Speedy.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—According to an announcement by Leon Henderson, member of the special board appointed by President Roosevelt to conduct an investigation of the automobile industry, the inquiry will be complete and speedily accomplished.

Detroit hearings will open December 15 and continue at least two days. It is stated a competent staff of assistants has been retained by the board, which is undertaking one of the most exhaustive investigations ever held under NRA auspices.

It is understood Mr. Henderson will personally take charge of the hearings here December 15 and 16 and "will go into all aspects of the industry, as well as labor issues."

A report and recommendations of the board are expected to be ready well in advance of expiration of the Automobile Code extension, February 3.

F. J. Dillon, in charge of the Detroit office of the A. F. of L. and director of automobile workers' organization, has given the board assurance of full and cordial co-operation on the part of his office and all unions of automobile workers.

A. F. OF L. OFFICERS URGE SUPPORT FOR UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Use of Union Label and Union Shop Card Subject of Letter to All Organizations.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington — President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, have addressed a special communication to all affiliated organizations, in support of the current label campaign being conducted by the Union Label Trades Department, which is under the direction of Secretary-treasurer I. M. Ornburn.

The letter, which is of special importance to all members of organized labor, is as follows:

"To Presidents of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Bodies and Local Unions.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"The union label and the union shop card typify the best that has been obtained in wages, hours and humane conditions of employment through collective bargaining. They are symbolic of decent working standards, sanitary conditions of employment and freedom of the workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. In supporting the union label and the union shop card, therefore, organized labor and all their friends are making contributions toward the development of organized effort, solidarity and improved standards of living. We can help ourselves and help the organized labor movement by extending loyal, devoted and active support to the union label and the union shop card. Let us keep these facts steadily in mind and, keeping them in mind, make an intensive drive in every city, town and hamlet throughout the nation in an individual and organized effort to popularize the union label and the union shop card.

"If every member of organized labor and every worker's friend would when making purchases demand goods bearing the union label and would patronize only those merchants who display the shop card, the cause of organized labor would be most wonderfully advanced. I appeal to the officers and members of organized labor to keep this fact steadily in mind.

"May I urge the greatest degree of cooperation on the part of national unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, and local unions in the purchase of union made goods and in the extension of patronage to merchants displaying the union shop card? The American Federation of Labor is cooperating wholeheartedly with the Union Label Trades Department in the support of the union label and the union shop card. The power lies within our own hands. We can achieve success if we will only try.

"I appeal to the workers and their friends everywhere to join heartily in this most worthy cause to patronize the union label and the union shop card and to demonstrate the discriminating attitude of organized labor and its friends in the purchase of union made goods.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed): "WILLIAM GREEN,
"President, American Federation of Labor.

"Attest:

"FRANK MORRISON,
"Secretary, American Federation of Labor."

AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' ANNUAL EARNINGS LOW

New Government Publication Sets Forth Interesting Statistics Concerning Wages in Industry.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington. — Government figures discose that weekly earnings in the automobile industry have been decreasing substantially in the past months, reaching an average of $18.85 during the month of September. This was a decrease from an average weekly wage of $23.06 during the previous month, and also a substantial decrease over the figure for the same month a year ago. This is revealed in a recent issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, a new service provided by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, which aims, in the words of Secretary of Labor Perkins, to give workers "unbiased and scientific information which covers not only conditions in their own particular industry, but also on the larger issues affecting the welfare of all labor and the nation as a whole."

Weekly hours in the automobile industry have dropped from 31.9 in August to 25.7 in September, while hourly earnings have risen from 72.1 cents to 73.1 cents in the same months. These figures are not very significant, however, without taking into consideration the tremendous drop in employment which has occurred in the automobile plants since the summer. For example, the hourly earnings in the automobile industry are the highest of the 10 different classifications used in the Labor Information Bulletin, but in weekly earnings the automobile industry ranks sixth. And if yearly earnings are estimated, the automobile industry is one of the lowest of all, since figures quoted by President Roosevelt indicate that the yearly wage of the average automobile worker is less than $900 a year.

It is hard economic facts such as these, according to F. J. Dillon, A. F. of L. general organizer, which are driving the automobile workers into the American Federation of Labor unions in ever-increasing numbers.

PRODUCTION INDEX HIGHER; ONLY NEEDED GOODS SOLD

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—In its summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company currently comments as follows:

"Marking its second month of increase, the Standard Statistics Company industrial production index for November is tentatively computed at 59.8, as compared with 57.0 for October and 59.1 for November, 1933. The upturn since September now amounts to 6.2 per cent, whereas production declined 9.6 per cent during the similar period a year ago.

"This incipient revival differs from others in the past few years in that goods are not being sold under the threat of sharply higher prices but rather to satisfy current needs. As inventories are not being piled up, the improvement thus far may be considered basically sound.

"Moreover, clarification of various phases of the administration's program has been accompanied by an important shift in business sentiment, with former opposing factions now engaged in fostering cooperative moves designed to augment the pace of the business recovery expected next spring.

"Notwithstanding continued uncertainty regarding Congress and labor, the business outlook is definitely assuming more hopeful aspects, and warrants the belief that gradual improvement will be maintained at least through the spring of 1935."

TWO CIGARETTE FIRMS URGE CODE ADOPTION

"Big Four" Still Bucking, as Green Backs Ornburn in Fight for Needed Code Regulation.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, both important independents, employing union labor in their several plants, have indicated their willingness to comply with an NRA code covering the cigarette industry, with the understanding that the code be imposed on the industry as a whole.

I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, has been seeking for many months to obtain a code for the cigarette industry.

The principal companies hitherto unable to agree upon a code are the "Big Four," including the R. J. Reynolds Company, of which S. Clay Williams, head of the NIRB, is chairman; Liggett & Meyers, the American Tobacco Company and P. Lorillard Company.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Armin W. Riley, Division Administrator, wrote that in view of the industry's ability to pay the wages proposed in the code and to inaugurate the 36-hour week, he felt that the NRA should continue to insist that the industry accept the terms proposed. The code would affect about 35,000 workers, by increased pay and shorter hours.

STUDY LIVING STANDARDS OF WORKERS IN 11 CITIES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington. — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has announced a study of living standards of employed wage earners and low-salaried workers, to be conducted by the Departmbent in 11 different cities.

The communities to be studied include: Manchester, Dover, Berlin and Keene, N. H.; New York City and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.! Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Va.; Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. It is proposed to make a similar study in 29 other cities later..

The study is expected to disclose new facts on what such families actually buy and what things cost, instead of merely what they need or what they would like to buy.

Set 75-Cent Minimum For Skilled Workers In Sign Industry

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—An amendment setting a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour for skilled employes in the electric and neon sign industry has been approved by the National Industrial Recovery Board. It becomes effective December 9 unless good cause to the contrary is shown.

The approved code sets a minimum of $16 per week, or 45 cents per hour, for other employes. The amendment providing a minimum for skilled labor defines "skilled employes" as sign painters,, iron workers, sheet metal workers, maintenance men, electricians, and glass blowers and pumpers. Helpers are excepted.

BINDERY WOMEN ORGANIZED 40 YEARS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Local Union No. 42, Bindery Women, of Washington, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, is believed to be one of the oldest unions of women in continuous existence in the United States, having formally celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its founding here, December 6.

This local was organized December 6, 1894, with the personal assistance of the late Mr. Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor. The local started with 50 members. The present membership is about 700.

Kate Smoot, the first president of Local 42, elected in 1894, is still active. Miss Nan T. Daniels, also a charter member, is now president and has served in this capacity for the past 31 years.

The fortieth anniversary of Local No. 42 was formally celebrated with a banquet at the Mayflower Hotel here, at which speakers included Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau; Rose Schneiderman, member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board; Edward McGrady, assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Labor; Miss Anna Neary, A. F. of L. organizer, and G. C. Giegengack, U. S. Public Printer.

LABOR BOARD MAY REGULATE INDUSTRIES NOT YET UNDER CODES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—It is believed in official circles here that the National Labor Relations Board, labor's virtual "supreme court" under the NRA, has authority and will extend its rule in labor disputes over industries that have not yet come under an NRA "code of fair practice."

Two such hearings are expected to develop soon. One involves a dispute of longshoremen with several shipping concerns in New Orleans. This hearing will likely be held in New Orleans.

A case probably to be heard in Washington concerns a protest by the commercial telegraphers against the insistence of the Associated Press to avoid collective bargaining with their employes.

Shipping and press associations have not yet been coded, nor has meat packing, anthracite mining, public utilities, telephone companies, the cigarette industry, and other minor industries. Some sections of these industries, however, have betn operating under the President's Re-employment Agreement, which, like all codes, specifically includes the collective bargaining guarantees contained in Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

MASSACHUSETTS WORKERS ARE TWO-THIRDS EMPLOYED

Unemployment Census for State Released by A. F. of L. Shows Interesting Figures.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—A summary of the unemployment census for the State of Massachusetts, released by the Research Department of the American Federation of Labor, shows that the state has a total of 1,808,840 employable persons. Of this number, 1,184,314, or 65.5 per cent, were on full-time employment.

Of the total not on full-time employment, 346,021, or 19.1 per cent, are wholly unemployed; 101,941, or 5.6 per cent, are temporarily employed on Government projects, and 2,893, or 0.2 per cent, are temporarily employed on private projects.

The state has a population of 2,089,368 males and 2,212,563 females, making a total of 4,301,931. The population over 14 years of age is 1,598,666 males and 1,730,469 females, totaling 3,329,135. Of the total population, 893,144 males and 1,689,947 females, or a total of 2,493,091, are listed as "not seeking employment," these figures including all children under 14, students over that age, adults unable to work, retired persons and others. Families are enumerated as totaling 1,070,970, an average of 4.017 persons per family.

27 Republicans For 33 Committees

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—In reviewing the results of the recent election, the Legislative Council of the American Federation of Labor, made an odd but interesting discovery.

The Republicans succeeded in electing 27 of the 96 members of the U. S. Senate, according to returns available at the time of the survey. It happens that there are 33 standing committees in the Senate. So it happens that, for the first time "since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," there "ain't enough to go 'round."

CALIFORNIA CONDITIONS SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The California State Chamber of Commerce has issued a number of bulletins, which attempt to set forth that general conditions of the State have improved vastly since 1932.

One bulletin says that over 200,000 people have been put back to work on the payrolls of private business.

Manufacturing and mining industries have shown a gain of about 30 per cent and principal unemployment is now with the capital goods industries. It is stated the total payrolls for the first nine months of 1934 average about 24 per cent above the same period of 1933.

EMPLOYERS' ARGUMENT MAKES 12,000 UNEMPLOYED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Newark, N. J.—All plants of the Cotton Dress Contractors' Association, situated in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, closed Monday, December 3, pending settlement of a controversy between the contractors and manufacturers.

As a result of the shutdown, 12,000 to 15,000 workers joined the ranks of the unemployed.

Rubber Companies Fight Election; President Green Denounces Tactics

Bill of Complaint Filed in Houde Case

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The bill of complaint in the Houde case was filed in Buffalo at 1:15 P. M., Friday, November 30. Mr. Robert B. Watts, special counsel to the National Labor Relations Board came to Buffalo for consultation with the District Attorney's office, with reference to the speedy trial of the case. Mr. Watts will cooperate with the office of the Attorney General in the trial.

The complaint alleges the failure of the Houde Engineering Corporation, a New York corporation with its plant in Buffalo, to deal collectively with the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18839 concerning matters of wages, hours and basic conditions of employment as the exclusive bargaining agency of the employes.

Representatives of this union were elected at an election held under the auspices of the National Labor Board, to determine whether this union or the Houde Welfare and Athletic Association should represent them. This vote resulted in 1,105 votes being cast for the Federal Union and 674 votes being cast for the Association.

The bill prays that the company be directed to meet and bargain with the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18839 and endeavor in good faith to reach an agreement; and be enjoined from meeting and bargaining with any other person or organization.

Firestone and Goodrich Get Stay in U. S. Court, Delaying Election Set for December 7.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Akron, Ohio.—Fighting strenuously against holding an election among employes to designate representatives for collective bargaining, the B. F. Goodrich Company and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company filed an action in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati asking that the election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board be set aside. Filing of the petitions automatically stays the order of the Labor Board, which set the election for December 7, pending a hearing by the court.

Meantime, over 2,000 members of the Goodyear local of the United Rubber Workers' Union met and voted to ask the National Labor Relations Board to abolish what they term an "inside union" fostered by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, which the company calls its "industrial assembly." The action was taken as an amendment to the union's plea for a collective bargaining election, according to John House, union president.

At Barberton, Ohio, nearby, union employes of the Seiberling Rubber Company voted to refer to the Labor Board the management's reported refusal to negotiate a wage and hours agreement. V. E. Atkins, factory manager, told the union the company could "see no good in a signed agreement at this time."

Companies Breed Social Unrest

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., issued a statement regarding the action of the Goodrich and Firestone rubber companies.

"Apparently these rubber corporations are determined that labor shall not under any circumstances engage in collective bargaining in accordance with the spirit and letter of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act," President Green stated.

"Labor won its fight for collective bargaining when it prevailed upon Congress to include Section 7-A in the National Recovery Act. It won again when Congress responded to its request to enact Resolution No. 44 providing for the creation of a National Labor Board. It won its fight for collective bargaining when the National Labor Relations Board granted labor's request for an election for the purpose of allowing the rubber workers to select their own bargaining agency and representatives of their own choosing to engage in collective bargaining.

"The Goodrich and Firestone corporations attempt to deny labor the exercise of these rights, which it has won in every court set up under our free democratic institutions.

"The attitude of the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is contrary to sound public policy. Their attitude can only be interpreted as a challenge to Government and orderly processes in the settlement of industrial disputes. Certainly they are not cooperating with labor and with the Government in the promotion of industrial peace and national recovery.

"Such defiant action on the part of corporations to constituted authority and orderly processes serves to breed social unrest and industrial discontent.

"Labor will insist, through the utilization of its full moral and economic power, upon the decision of the National Labor Relations Board that an election be held among the employes of the Goodrich and Firestone rubber companies being carried into effect."

A. F. OF L. NOT CONNECTED WITH "NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE"

Communists Up to Usual Tactics in Confusing Public with Use of Name.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor has dispatched a special communication to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, warning all to be on their guard against attempts to create the impression that the A. F. of L. is in any way connected with the so-called "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance."

This "congress," with headquarters in New York, has scheduled a meeting in the Washington, D. C., Auditorium for January 5, 6 and 7. It is emphasized that this alleged congress is in no way connected with or representative of the American Federation of Labor.

A Communist paper reports that arrangements have been made to visit all locals of the A. F. of L. to get endorsement and urge election of delegates. In issuing the warning, President Green stated:

"The American Federation of Labor has declared its own policy for unemployment insurance and has been participating in the development of an economic security program for the Administration. A program for action on unemployment insurance soon will be sent for guidance in securing state legislation. Local unions, central labor unions and state federations should be warned against believing that in giving support to the 'National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance' they are endorsing and supporting the program of the American Federation of Labor."

LABOR COMPLAINT BOARD FOR CIGAR INDUSTRY

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Division Administrator Armin W. Riley has approved a plan of organization and procedure for a Labor Complaint Board for the cigar manufacturing industry.

The Board will consist of five principals and twelve alternates. Two of the principals are to be chosen by the Code Authority, with the approval of the NRA, one of whom will represent the machine cigar manufacturers and the other the hand cigar manufacturers. One principal is to be chosen by the Labor Advisory Board, with the approval of NRA and the Administration is to have one member, without vote. The fifth principal chosen by the Code Authority, is not to be a member of the industry and after approval by NRA, shall act as Chairman of the Board.

The representative of the machine manufacturers shall have a vote only in matters affecting them. The two industry and one labor representatives on the Board shall each select alternates to act for them in their absence.

The Board is instructed to arrange for monthly meetings.

OLD AGE PENSIONS REPORT DUE DEC. 15

Committee on Economic Security Is Expected to Submit Recommendations.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Secretary Edwin Witte, of the President's Committee on Economic Security, has indicated that the committee's report, recommending a definite plan for old-age security, will be submitted to President Roosevelt by December 15.

It is understood that, in addition to old-age pensions, recommendations will include unemployment insurance, health insurance and mothers' pensions.

Approve Code For Auto Shop Equipment

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington—A supplementary code for the automotive shop equipment manufacturing industry, a product group of the automotive parts and equipment manufacturing industry, has been approved by the National Industrial Recovery Board. It is effective December 10.

The supplementary code adopts the labor provisions of the basic code, which provides a 40-hour work week and a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour.

Five subdivisions are set up within the automotive shop equipment group. They are: (1) Air compressors of 10 horsepower and under, and tire deflating devices; (2) car washers; (3) brake service, chassis frame, and wheel aligning equipment; (4) heavy equipment; (5) motor rebuilding equipment. Each subdivision is to have a member and an alternate member of the group's Administrative Committee. The National Industrial Recovery Board may appoint one non-voting administration member of the Administrative Committee.

The Administrative Committee is to administer the fair trade practice provisions of the supplementary code, and the basic code provisions which the group's rules supplement. The Committee also is to formulate cost finding methods to be used "to the extent found practicable" by the group.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS PART OF BASIC SYSTEM

Labor Board Member Says Section 7-A Not a "Sop to Labor," But Very Important Economically.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Boston, Mass.—Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, in an address to the industrial session of the Tenth New England Conference, stated: "The progressive organization of labor seems an inevitable concommitant of our industrial system." He added:

"Section 7-A, in furthering that process, merely gives legislative sanction to a tendency which might accomplish itself less peaceably were this sanction withdrawn.

"Section 7-A cannot at all be regarded as a sop to labor, thrown out by a Congress more or less jittery about revolution. It was a definitely calculated part, and an exceedingly important part, of the total recovery program."